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From the Bangor Mechanic and Farmer.

To prevent Smut in Wheat another Year.

'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.'

MR. SAYWARD.—Much has been written and many experiments tried to prevent the smutting of wheat, and still we are all ignorant of any infallible preventative, unless Mr. Bicknell has made the valuable discovery. Having followed his directions since he published them, I have uniformly raised wheat perfectly free from smut, till this year, when I thought I would change seed, and although my crop is large, I find in it a very little smut. I wish others would literally follow his directions and publish their success in your valuable paper, for the benefit of society. E. GOODALE.

'The original cause of smut in Wheat, is easily discerned and explained. It is found in the effect of heat generated in the grain at the time and immediately following its being harvested. As a demonstration of this, let two bundles of wheat be gathered, the seed of which shall have been perfectly pure; bind one up, either not fully ripe or with any green substance that may be intermixed with it, and immediately stow it in a place as much confined from air as possible, and where it must necessarily become heated, so as to smoke when disturbed, and let it remain thus several weeks before threshing;—gather the other in the same manner, let it be throughly dried, after which, place it under cover, and thresh it immediately. In pursuing the above process you will find in the former instance, the wheat produced will almost infallibly prove to be smutty, while in the latter case it will be totally free from smut.

'The above simply exhibits the cause and the preventative, which I have proposed to discover. But it may be important also to show a remedy for injured wheat, that has already become partially smutty, and which from necessity is to be used for seed. Various prescriptions have been followed to effect this by different agriculturalists, some of which have sometimes proved effectual, and at other times not so. The method which I should prescribe, similar to what is generally used, is as follows: First—Wash your wheat in clear water, thoroughly and repeatedly, until the last water that you apply shall come from it as pure as when first poured upon it. In many places, where the soil is light and warm, seed washed as above will be sufficiently prepared, but to have it more sure in all places, a further process is necessary. Therefore, after washing as above, take three quarts of good lime, or six quarts of ashes and make a strong ley, in which put the wheat, frequently stirring it till it sprouts, or until you can rub off the outer hull between the thumb and finger, and immediately sow it. The process will be effectual, and no danger will accrue from it.

Many farmers complain that they have found by experience, washing seed, both with and without liming, to prove ineffectual. I am confident they must attribute their ill success to their not thoroughly performing the operation. A partial washing is worse than none. By this the smutty kernel becomes dissolved in the water, and the particles thereof gather again on the hollow part of the kernel, the place of germination, and there adhere, unless by repeated washings they are displaced. The product of such seed must necessarily become smutty.

JOHN BICKNELL.

Buckfield, (Me.) July 1, 1819.

N. B. To render seed wheat perfectly pure and sound, it is important that it should be thoroughly dried, and threshed early and put up in small bundles when gathered. Much bad grain arises from its too long continuance on the sheaves.'

INDIAN CORN,---Improved by selection.

The following copy of a letter from Mr. Baden of Maryland, shows the great advantages of making a judicous selection of seed corn, and we lay it before our readers hoping they will profit by his example.—Yankee Farmer.

Near Nottingham, Prince George's Co., Jan. 26, 1837.

SIR.—I received your's of the 14th, making inquiry respecting the "Maryland Corn," which you understood I had raised. I have the pleasure to say that I have brought this corn to its high state of perfection, by carefully selecting the best seed in the field for a long course of years, having especial reference to those stalks which produced the most ears. When the corn was husked, I then made a re-selection, taking only that which appeared sound and fully ripe, having a regard to the deepest and best color, as well as to the size of the cob. In the spring before shelling the corn, I examined it again, and selected that which was the best in all respects. In shelling the corn, I omitted to take the irregular kernels at both the large and small ends. I have carefully followed this mode of selecting seed corn for *twenty two or twenty three years*, and still continue to do so. When I first commenced, it was with a common kind of corn, for there was none other in this part of the country. If any other person undertook the same experiment, I did not hear of it; I do not believe others ever exercised the patience to bring the experiment to the present state of perfection. At first, I was troubled to find stalks with even *two good ears* on them, perhaps one good ear and a small one, or one good ear and a "nubbin." It was several years before I could discover much benefit resulting from my efforts; however, at length the quality and quantity began to improve, and the improvement was then very rapid. At present, I do not pretend to lay up any seed without it comes from stalks which bear four, five, or six ears. One of my neighbors informed me that he had a single stalk with ten perfect ears on it, and that he intended to send the same to the museum at Baltimore. In addition to the number of ears, and of course the great increase in quantity unshelled, it may be mentioned, that it yielded much more than common corn when shelled. Some gentlemen, in whom I have full confidence, informed me they shelled a barrel (10 bushels of ears) of my kind of corn, which measured a little more than six bushels. The common kind of corn will measure about five bushels only, I believe I raise double or nearly so, to what I could with any other corn I have ever seen. I generally plant the corn about the first of May, and place the hills 5 feet apart each way, and have two stalks in a hill. I can supply you with any seed you may need, and I suppose I have now in my corn-house 50, and perhaps more, stalks with the corn on them as it grew in the field, and none with less than four, and some six or seven ears on them. I will with pleasure send you some of these stalks and also some seed corn, if I can get an opportunity.

Early last spring, I let George Law, Esq. of Baltimore city, have some of this seed corn; he sent it to his friend in Illinois; with instructions how to use it. A few weeks since he informed me that the increase was one hundred and twenty bushels on an acre; that there was no corn in Illinois like it, and that it produced more fodder than any other kind. I have supplied many friends with seed corn, but some of them have planted it with other corn, and will, I fear, find it degenerate.

I have lately been inquired of, if this corn was not later than other kinds? It is rather earlier; certainly *not* later. Corn planted in moist or wet soils will not ripen so quick as that which is planted on a dry soil. In the former, there will be found more dampness in the cob, altho' the kernel may appear equally ripe in both.—In the two last years, the wet seasons have injured much corn that was too early "lofted" or housed.

I believe I have answered most of your inquiries. I hope I have not exaggerated—I have no motive for so doing. I raise but little corn to sell, as tobacco is my principal crop. Should I fail to send you some seed this spring, I will next summer, gather some stalks with the corn, fodder and tassels, and all, as they grow, and send to you, that you may judge yourself of the superiority of this over the common kind of corn. Yours, &c.

THOS. N. BADEN.

HON. H. L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents, Washington.

ROTATION OF SEASONS.

There is a theory abroad, brought forward by some of our old men, that there is a gradual change or rotation of seasons, in regard to crops. Some say that wheat has a rotation, or the season in regard to wheat, has a rotation of eight years; and a writer in the Hampshire Gazette, last spring, affirms that every other leap year has been a good one for wheat, and every other one a bad year, and that this has taken place very exactly for 60 years. He stated that 1836 was a bad year for wheat, (which, by the way, was not the case in Maine,) and that 1837 and 1838 would be bad also, 1837, however, tells a different story from that and hope 1838 will too. Corn, he states, has a rotation of six years, or thereabouts. There does seem to be some reason for the theory of rotation of the seasons, but as yet, facts are scarce that will tend to give it much definite and substantial form. It is well, however, to observe and to keep records of these things, and also to search the journals and diaries of old people, in regard to it. Will some one who has Parson Smith's diary, (the old chronicler or Falmouth,) examine it, and see if he states any thing in regard to crops? and perhaps the journal kept by Dr. Holyoke of Salem, may throw light upon the question. It is worth inquiring into.—Maine Farmer.

POTATO CROP.

From present appearances, we should judge that the potato crop will be a large one this year. The tops have grown very remarkably, and the season thus far, has been very favorable for the root or tuber.

We have remarked one thing in regard to this crop, the present season, that we have not seen for many years; that is, the uncommonly great number of blossoms that they have put out. When in full bloom many fields resembled a vast flower garden, and made a very fine appearance. 'Don't you think the *paratis* make a grand show with their *cockades* on?' said a Paddy to us one day,—'I've no fear of the *childers* starving when I see that.'—Maine Farmer.

From the Bangor Mechanic and Farmer.

OUR CHILDREN.

MR. SAYWARD: To instruct the community on the government of children requires more wisdom and judgment than I possess: yet I may throw out *some* hints which may be useful; as I have had some experience, and have seen something of the world, while others younger have as yet never resided out of the immediate neighborhood of their places of nativity. To such permit me to say, that if you are not on your guard, your attachment to your children will lead you astray, and to indulge them till you greatly impair that influence and good government which every parent should exercise over their offspring. We must expect imperfections in all children for they need constant watching, admonition and 'line upon line, and precept upon precept,' and you require no small share of christian patience to enable you at times to possess an equinimity of temper.

I have frequently noticed great errors, committed by young parents, more especially in their unadvised management; and I would advise them never on the one hand to say to their children for bad behavior, 'they are the worst children in the world: that they will come to the gallows, that they are guilty of every thing that is evil,' or similar harsh expressions, for you will discourage them entirely, and they will have no fortitude to make a good effort. If you convince them they have sinned past forgiveness, and thereby destroy their ambition to do good, you will be likely to be the cause of their ruin.—Instead of this, mildly, but firmly represent their conduct in its true light; but be careful to say to them there is forgiveness if they repent; and that they are capable of being good, and that they will be rewarded according to their works! On the contrary do not fall into the extreme, and say to them 'they are the *best, prettiest, handsomest*, and *cunningest* children that *ever lived*.' Never entertain your friends, or strangers, who call to see *you* (and not your children,) the whole time they are at your house, with the great exploits, the wise sayings, the cunning actions, and the wonderful feats they have performed, and that too before the children themselves, for you are truly nursing their pride which you should restrain, and tiring your friends, who will most assuredly be disgusted both with you and your children, for they cannot feel that lively sensibility in your children that you do, and you must not expect it—if you do, you will be disappointed. In connection with this subject, I will relate an anecdote.

A gentleman called on a friend who began on his first entrance into his house, to entertain him by telling him of the great beauty, and capacity of his children and the many surprising things they had said and done, and the parents wanted their guest to attest to the truth of all they had said.

The gentleman by this time was wearied by such weakness and folly, replied: 'I will tell you a story. You are aware that a young owl is one of the worst looking birds in existence. An eagle had the license to destroy all the *young* birds within a certain distance: and this being the fact, the mother of a brood of young owls said to the eagle that she wished he would spare her young ones, and you will know which *mine* are, for they are the *prettiest little birds* you ever saw in all your life!' B.

From the Saturday Courier.

THE WAY IS OPEN TO ALL.

Miss Martineau, in her recent work on this country, says that the only unhappy young gentleman in our Northern States, are those who are born to a fortune. Well, there is "more truth than poetry" in this. Let those who have no other fortune than their hands, think of it.—There is a free road open to them. Almost every great name that has adorned the world, has been won by personal effort—unaided by the fortuitous power of wealth, or the mushroom force of birth. Young men of our country go up this road. Go up it, by your own exertions, for you will never ascend by any other. Rely upon nothing else, for all else may fail you.

To our contemplation, there is no spectacle more worthy of admiration than a virtuous young man, advancing himself in the esteem of the good and worthy, by his own exertion.—His "industry is unceasing—his deportment modest and unassuming. His principles are fixed—his integrity unflinching. He practices the cardinal virtues for the love of them—und others love him for their practice. He should meet kindness on every hand. Mankind are interested in his success, for he may become the depository of the power which our fathers exercise. He may sit in the high places—giving laws to the country, and wisdom to the age.

We would not destroy the hey-day of youth. There is a natural buoyance to youth, that should be indulged. But it should be cherished only in useful, innocent, refined amusements. Amid the intelligent society of virtuous females, young men should seek relaxation from the cares of the counting house, and the toils of the work shop. Here will their affections be purified, their manners refined. If the matron of the mansion approve it, let the young join the merry dance to win invigorating relief to their physical powers.

Young men, shun as you would the plague, those who deride the society of virtuous females. There is a moral pestilence in the very atmosphere they breathe. If they loved virtue, they would love virtuous society. It is a sure proof that they know themselves too well to enter where virtue and refinement alone diffuse their refulgent light. Seek society above yourself, but enter not that which is *beneath* you, either in intelligence, refinement, or virtue.

More young men are ruined in our cities, by *bad assosiations*, than from all other causes combined. When the *novice* enters a *cotrie*, he soon catches the prevailing spirit. If drinking and carousing prevail, *he* drinks and carouses. He will be laughed at because he cannot swallow as much wine as his fellows, and if they partake of "the strong drink that maketh thee mad," he shows his *strength* of head in swallowing the same potations. If others gamble, he gambles. As they descend to the lowest vices, in a spirit of *bravado*, his sinks down with them—even to the very depth of pollution—until he hangs upon society, a pest and a nuisance, instead of a honor and an ornament, as he might have been, had he not met ruin in the bewildering, contaminating, blighting influences of *pernicious associations.*

When we behold a young man capable of resisting all such temptations, we watch his steps in profound admiration. We look upon him as a bright promise to human liberty. Morality shall hail him her champion. He shall sit in the high places of the Republic—and his name shall endure,

When monumeutal marble,
Hath crumbled with its scroll.

From the Merchant's Daughter.

TEARS.

It is sad to see a child weep, thus proving that it has already begun its mortal race, that the curse of sin is on it, sorrow and trouble, weariness and woe. But then those sobs are quickly hushed, and the bright eyes look through their long lashes, and the pouting lips uncurl with a brilliant smile; the whole face is lighted up again into beauty, the beauty of an April day when the sun shines forth from behind a cloud, and we love it more from its transient shadowing, and think it never shone so radiantly before. The child forgets its grief, laughs childhood's own light, witching laugh as though it had never known a sorrow and goes on its course, happy in its blindness to the future. We cannot deeply mourn, for what we see is so soon forgotten; we look on a child's tears with real but transient sadness. It is more sad to look on the tears of the young and genuine girl, just bursting into womanhood. The spell of youthful hope is no longer perfect, experience bounds its power. She has scarcely crossed the threshhold into life, and yet we feel that reality has come upon her in its bitterness. She struggles with her destiny, and we know too well that it is what her life must henceforth be, a struggle and a warfare; but her young heart shrinks from the truth, and she still clings to hope that woo her to fresh sorrow. The tears of the matrons are sadder still to look upon: for we feel that they flow from a deeper, sterner cause. She weeps no longer for a feeling or a thought; she has learned there is no luxury in griel, for she has felt its agony; she shrinks from sorrow, for she knows its reality.—If her tears flow, it is because she cannot keep them back. Yet to women those tears are a relief; she feels them to be such, and those who see them feel them so too, and the sadness of their sympathy is lightened. But it is not so when we look on the tears which fall from man; not the tears of boyhood or of dotage, but those wrung from the heart of bold and hardy manhood; such as are wrung forth only by the very intensity of agony. It is against his habits and his pride, it is thought a shame to his manhood that tears should fall; and when they do fall their falling is not only a proof but an aggravation of his suffering.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN MEN OF HONOR.

The "Pickwick papers" furnish the following amusing description of a dispute between two young gentlemen of honor which seems to have been conducted with much *spirit* on both sides, and was probably taken from life:—

'The belligrerents vented their feelings of mutual contempt for some time, in a variety of frownings and snortings, until at last the scorbutic youth felt it necessary to come to a more explicit understanding of the matter, when the following clear understanding took place.

'Sawyer,' said the scorbutic youth, in a loud voice.

'Well, Noddy,' replied Mr. Bob Sawyer.

'I should be very sorry, Sawyer,' said Mr. Noddy, "to create any unpleasantness at my friends, table, and much less at yours, Sawyer—very; but I must take this opportunity of informing Mr. Gunter that he is no gentleman.

'And I should be very sorry, Sawyer, to create any disturbance in the street in which you reside,' said Mr. Gunter, 'but I'm afraid I shall be under the necessity of alarming the neighbors by throwing the person who has just spoken out o' the window.'

'What do you mean by that, sir?' inquired Mr. Noddy.

'What I say,' replied Mr. Gunter.

'I should like to see you do it, sir,' said Mr. Noddy.

'You shall feel me do it in a half a minute, sir,' said Mr. Gunter.

'I request that you'll favor me with your card, sir,' said Mr. Noddy.

'I'll do nothing of the kind sir,' replied Mr. Gunter.

'Why not, sir?' inquired Mr. Noddy.

'Because you'll stick it up over your chimney piece, and delude your visiters into the false belief, that a gentleman has been to see you, sir,' replied Mr. Gunter.

'Sir, I'm very much obliged to you for the caution, and I'll leave particular directions with the servant to lock up the spoons,' repied Mr. Gunter.

At this point the remainder of the guests interposed, and remonstrated with both parties on the impropriety of their conduct, on which Mr. Noddy begged to state that his father was quite as respectable as Mr. Gunter's father, and that his father's son was as good a man as Mr Noddy, any day in the week. As this announcement seemed the prelude to a recommencement of the dispute, there was another interference on the part of the company; and a vast quantity of talking and clamoring ensued, in the course of which Mr. Noddy gradually allowed his feeling to overpower him, and professed that he had ever entertained a devoted personal attachment towards Mr. Gunter. To this Mr. Gunter replied that, upon the whole, he rather preferred Mr. Noddy to his own brother; on hearing which admission Mr. Noddy magnanimously rose from his seat, and proffered his hand to Mr. Gunter. Mr. Gunter grasped it with affecting fervor; and every body said that the dispute had been conducted in a manner which was highly honorable to both parties concerned.'

SAM SLICK'S OPINION OF THE AMERICANS.

I believe we may stump the universe; we improve on every thing, and we have improved on our species. You'll search one while, I tell you, afore you'll find a man that, take him by and large, equal to one of free and enlightened citizens. He's the chap that has both speed, wind and bottom; he's clear grit—ginger to the back bone, you may depend. It is generally allowed there aint the beat of them to be found any where. Spry as a fox, supple as an eel and cute as a weasel. Though I say it as shouldn't say it, they fairly take the shine off creation—they are actilly equal to cash.—[The Clockmaker.

EARLY RISNG. A certain journalist is bold enough to impugn the doctrine of early rising in these terms: 'We are no worshippers of the sun ourself, and willingly confess that we don't belong to the rising generation: there is no doubt, to be sure, but sleep, the great restorative, like other restoratives, may be taken to excess. Some constitutions require more, some less, but every individuals should find out his own measure; and, if your advocates for 'early rising' would make that the foundation of their arguments, and, moreover, use early rising, as a relative term to be dated from the hour of sleep, their labors would be more rational and more beneficial. As it is, all theories upon the subject are whimsical.'

The amount of Coffee imported into the United States in 1825, was $5,150,928; in 1836, $9, 653,053!

HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.—To go into a printing office, look over the compositor's shoulder and read his copy.—[Lewiston Tel.

DITTO.—To go into an editor's room, rummage among his newspapers, and look over his shoulders to read his manuscript. United S. Gazette.

He that preaches gratitude pleads the cause both of God and man; for without it we can neither be sociable nor religious.

The best way to deal with most slanders is not to notice them. nine times out of ten they will die quicker than you can kill them:

Intense study of the Bible will keep any writer from being vulgar.—[Coleridge.

THE NEWSPAPER.—A Newspaper taken in family seems to shed a gleam of intelligence around. It gives the children a taste for reading—it communicates all the important events, which are passing in the busy world: it is a never failing source of amusement, and furnishes a fund of instruction which will never be exausted. Every family, however poor, if they wish to hold a place in the rank of intelligent beings, should take at least one newspaper. And the man, who possessed of property sufficient to make himself easy for life, is instigated by the vile spirit of cupidity and neglects to subscribe to a newspaper, is deficient in the duties of a parent or a good citizen, and is deserving of the censure of his intelligent neighbors.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the first session of the Twenty-fifth Congress.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The act of the 23d of June, 1836, regulating the deposites of the public money, and directing the employment of State, District, and Territorial banks for that purpose, made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use of such of them as should at any time refuse to redeem their notes in specie, and to substitute other banks, provided a sufficient number could be obtained to receive the public deposites upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed. The general and almost simultaneous suspension of specie payments by the banks in May last, rendered the performance of his duty imperitive, in respect to those which had been selected under the act; and made it, at the same time, impracticable to employ the requisite number of others, upon the prescribed conditions. The specifiec regulations established by Congress for the deposite and safe keeping of the public money having thus unexpectedly become inoperitive, I felt it to be my duty to afford you an early opportunity for the exercise of your supervisory powers over the subject.

I was also led to apprehend that the suspension of specie payments, increasing the embarassments before existing in the pecuniary affairs of the country, would so far diminish the public revenue, that the accruing receipts into the Treasury, would not with the reserved five millions, be sufficient to defray the unavoidable expenses of the Government, until the usual period for the meeting of Congress; whilst the authority to call upon the States for a portion of the sums deposited with them, was too restricted to enable the Department to realize a sufficient amount from that source. These apprehensions have been justified by subsequent results which render it certain that this deficiency will occur, if additional means be not provided by Congress

The difficulties experienced by the mercantile interest, in meeting their engagements, induced them to apply to me, previously to the actual suspension of Specie Payments, for indulgence upon their bonds for duties; and all the relief authorized by law was promptly and cheerfully granted. The dependence of the Treasury upon the avails of these bonds, so enable it to make the deposites with the States required by law, led me in the outset to limit this indulgence to the first of September, but it has since been extended to the first of October, that the matter might be submitted to further direction.

Questions were also expected to arise in the recess in respect to the October instalment of those deposites requiring the interposition of Congress.

A provision of another act passed about the same time, and intended to secure a faithful compliance with the obligation of the United States, to satisfy all demands upon them in specie or its equivalent, prohibited the offer of any bank note, not convertible on the spot into gold or silver at the will of the holder, and the ability of the Government, with millions on deposite, to meet its engagements in the manner thus required by law, was rendered very doubtful by the event to which I have referred.

Sensible that adequate provisons for these unexpected exigencies could only be made by Congress; convinced that some of them would be indispensably necessary to the public service, before the regular period of your meeting; and desirous also to enable you to exercise, at the earliest moment, your full constitutional powers for the relief of the country, I could not with propriety, avoid subjecting you to the inconvenience of assembling at as early a day as the state of the popular representation would permit. I am sure that I have done but justice to your feelings in believing that this inconvenience will be cheerfully encountered, in the hope of rendering your meeting conductive to the good of the country

During the earlier stages of the revulsion through which we have just passed, much acrimonious discussion arose, and great diversity of opinion existed as to its real causes. This was nor surprising. The operations of credit are so diversified, and the influences which affect them so numerous, and often so subtle, that even impartial and well informed persons are seldom found to agree in respect to them. To inherit difficulties were also added other tendencies, which were by no means favorable to the discovery of the truth. It was hardly to be expected that those who disapproved the policy of the Government, in relation to the currency, would in the excited state of public feeling, produced by the occasion, fail to attribute to that policy, and extensive embarrassments in the momentary affairs of the country. The matter thus became connected with the passions and conducts of party; opinions were more or less affected by political considerations; and differences were prolonged which might otherwise have been determined by an appeal to facts, by the exercise of reason or by mutual concession. It is, however, a cheering reflection, that circumstances of this nature cannot prevent a community so inteligent as ours from ultimately arriving at correct conclusions — Encouraged by the firm belief of this truth, I proceed to state my views, so far as may be necessary to a clear understanding of the remedies I feel it my duty to propose, and of the reasons by which I have been led to recommend them.

The history of trade in the United States for the last three or four years, affords the most convincing evidence that our present condition is chiefly to be attributed to over-action in all the departments of business; an overaction deriving, perhaps, its first impulses from antecedent causes, but stimulated to its destructive consequences by excessive issues of bank paper, and by other facilities for the acquisition and enlargement of credit. At the commencement of the year 1834, the banking capital of the United States, including that of the national bank then existing, amounted to about two hundred millions of dollars; the bank notes then in circulation to ninety five millions; and the loans and discounts of the banks to three hundred and twenty four millions. Between that time and the first of January, 1836, being the latest period to which accurate accounts have been received, our banking capital was increased to more than two hundred & fifty one millions; our paper circulation to more than one hundred and forty millions, & the loans & discounts to more than four hundred and fifty seven millions. To this vast increase are to be added the many millions of credit, acquired by means of foreign loans, contracted by the States and State institutions, and above all, by the lavish accommodations extended by foreign dealers to our merchants.

The consequences of this redundency of credit, and of the spirit of reckless speculation engendered by it, were a foreign debt contracted by our citizens, estimated in March last at more than thirty millions of dollars; the extension to traders in the interior of our country of credits for supplies, greatly beyond the wants of the people; the investment of thirty-nine and a half millions of dollars in unproductive public lands, in the years 1835 and 1836, whilst in the preceeding year the sales amounted to only four and a half millions, the creation of debts, to an almost countless amount, for real estate in existing or anticipated cities and villages, equally unproductive, and at prices now seen to have been greatly disproportionate to their real value: the expenditure of immense sums in improvements which in many cases, have been found to be ruinously improvident; the diversion to other pursuits of much of the labor that should have been applied to agriculture, thereby contributing to the expenditure of large sums in the importation of grain from Europe—an expenditure which, amounting in 1834 to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was, in the first two quarters of the present year, increased, without enumerating other injurious results, the rapid growth among all classes, and especially in our great commercial towns, of luxurious habits, founded too often on merely fancied wealth, and detrimental alike to the industry, the resources, and the morals of our people.

However unwilling any of our citizens may heretofore have been to assign to these causes the chief instrumentality in producing the present state of things, the developments subsequently made, and the actual condition of other commercial countries, must, as it seems to me, dispel all remaining doubts upon the subject. It has since appeared that evils similar to those suffered by ourselves, have been experienced in Great Britain, on the continent, and, indeed, throughout the commercial world; and that in other countries, as well as in our own, they have been mainly preceded by an undue enlargement of the boundaries of trade, prompted, as with us, by unprecedented expansions of the systems of credit — A reference to the amount of banking capital, and the issues of paper credits put in circulation in Great Britain, by banks, and other ways, during the years 1834, 1835 and 1836 will show an augmentation of the paper currency there, as much as proportioned to the real wants of trade as in the United States.

With this redundency of the paper currency, there arose in that country also a spirit of adventurous speculation, embracing the whole range of human enterprise

Aid was profusely given to projected improvements, large investments were made in foreign stocks and loans; credit for goods were granted with unbounded liberality to merchants in foreign countries; and all the means of acquiring and employing credit were put in active operation, and extended in their effects to every department of business, and to every quarter of the globe. The reaction was proportioned in its violence to the extraordinary character of the events which preceded it.

It was so impossible that such a state of things could long continue, that the prospect of revulsion was present to the minds of considerate men before it actually came. None, however, had correctly anticipated its severity — A concurrence of circumstances inadequate of themselves to produce such wide-spread and calamitous embarrassments tended so greatly to aggravate them, that they cannot be overlooked in considering their history. Among these may be mentioned, as most prominent, the great loss of capital sustained by our commercial emporium in the fire of December, 1836—a loss, the effects of which were underrated at the time, because postponed for a season by the great facilities of credit then existing; the disturbing effects, in our commercial cities, of the transfers of the public moneys required by the deposite law of June, 1836; and the measures adopted by the foreign creditors of our merchants to reduce their debts, and to withdraw from the United States a large portion of our specie.

The commercial community of Great Britain were subjected to the greatest difficulties and their debtors in this country were not only suddenly deprived of accustomed and expected credits, but called upon for payments, which in the actual posture of things here, could only be made through a general pressure, and at the most ruinous sacrifices.

In view of these facts, it would seem impossible for sincere inquirers after truth to resist the conviction, that the causes of the revulsion in both countries have been substantially the same. Two nations, the most commercial in the world, enjoying but recently the highest degree of apparent prosperity, and maintaining with each other the closest relations, are suddenly, in a time of profound peace, and without any great national disaster, arrested in their career, and plunged into a state of embarrassment and distress.

In both countries we have witnessed the same redundancy of paper money, and other facilities of credit; the same spirit of speculation; the same partial success; the same difficulties and reverses; and, at length, nearly the same overwhelming catastrophe. The most material difference between the results in the two countries has only been, that with us, there has also occurred an extensive derangement in the fiscal affairs of the Federal and state governments, occasioned by the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

The history of these causes and effects, in Great Britain and the United States is substantially the history of the revulsion in all other commercial countries.

The present and visible effects of these circumstances on the operations of the government, and on the industry of the people, point out the subjects which call for your immediate attention.

They are—to regulate by law the safe keeping, transfer, and disbursements, of the public moneys: to designate the funds to be received and paid by the Government: to enable the treasury to meet promptly every demand upon it; to prescribe the terms of indulgence and the mode of settlement to be adopted, as well in collecting from individuals the revenue that has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former depositories, and to devise and adopt such further measures, within the constitutional competency of Congress, as will be best calculated to revive the enterprise and to promote the prosperity of the country.

For the deposit, transfer, and disbursement of revenue, National and State Banks have always, with temporary and limited exceptions, been here tofore employed; but, although advocates of each system are still to be found, it is apparent that events of last few months have greatly augmented the desire, long existing among the people of the United States, to separate the fiscal operations of the Government from those of individuals or corporations.

Again to create a National Bank as a fiscal agent, would be to disregard the popular will, twice solemnly and unequivocally expressed. On no question of domestic policy is their stronger evidence that the sentiment of a large majority are deliberately fixed; and I cannot concur with those who think they see, in recent events, a proof that these sentiments are, of a reason that they should be changed.

Events, similar in their origin and character, have heretofore frequently ocurred, without producing any such change; and the lessons of experience must be forgotten, if we suppose that the present overthrow of credit would have been prevented by the existence of a national bank. Proneness to excessive issues has ever been the vice of the banking system; a vice as prominent in National as in State institutions. This propensity is as subservient to the advancement of private interests in the one as in the other; and those who direct them both, being principally guided by the same views and influenced by the same motives, will be equally ready to stimulate extravagance of enterprise by improvidence of credit. How strikingly is this conclusion sustained by experience. The Bank of the United States with the vast power conferred on it by Congress, did not or could not prevent former and similar embarrassments; nor has the still greater strength it has been said to possess, under its present charter, enabled it, in the existing emergency, to check other institutions, or even to save itself. In Great Britain, where it has been seen, the same causes have been attended with the same effects. a national bank, possessing powers far greater than are asked for by the warmest advocates of such an institution here, has also proved unable to prevent an undue expansion of credit, and the evils that flow from it.

Nor can I find any tenable ground for the re establishment of a national bank, in the derangement alleged at present to exist in the domestic exchanges of the country, or in the facilities it may be capable of affording them. Although advantages of this sort were anticipated when the first Bank of the United States was created, they were regarded as an incidental accommodation; not one which the Federal Government was bound, or could be called upon to furnish. This accommodation is now indeed, after the lapse of not many years demanded from it as one of its first duties; and an omission to aid and regulate commercial exchange, is treated as a ground of loud and serious complaint. Such results only serve to exemplify the constant desire, among some of our citizens, to enlarge the powers of the government, and extend its control to objects with which it should not interfere. They can never justify the creation of an institution to promote such objects. On the contrary, they justly excite among the community a more diligent inquiry into the character of those operations of trade, towards which it is deemed to extend such peculiar favors.

The various transactions which bear the name of domestic exchanges, differ essentially in their nature, operation, and utility. One class of them consists of bills of exchange, drawn for the purpose of transferring actual capital from one part of the country to another, to anticipate the proceeds of property actually transmitted. Bills of this description are highly useful in the movements of trade, and well deserve all the encouragement which can rightfully be given to them. Another class is made up of bills of exchange, not drawn to transfer actual capital, nor on the credit of property transmitted, but to create fictitious capital, partaking almost of the character of notes discounted in banks, and of bank notes in circulation, and swelling the mass of paper credits to a vast extent in the most objectionable manner. These bills have formed, for the last few years, a large proportion of what are termed the domestic exchanges of the country, serving as the means of usurious profit, and constituting the most unsafe and precarious paper, in circulation. This species of traffic, instead of being upheld, ought to be discountenanced by the Government and the people.

In transferring its funds from place to place, the Government is on the same footing with the private citizen, may resort in the same legal mems. It may do so through the medium of bills drawn by itself, or purchased from others; and in these operations it may, in a manner undoubtedly constitutional and legitimate, facilitate and assist exchanges of individuals founded on real transactions of trade. The extent to which this may be done, and the best means of effecting it, are entitled to the fullest consideration. This has been bestowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his views will be submitted to you in his report.

But it was not designed by the Constitution that the Government should assume the management of domestic or foreign exchanges. It is indeed authorized to regulate by law the commerce between the States, and to provide a general standard of value, or medium of exchange, in gold and silver; but it is not its province to aid individuals in the transfer of their funds, otherwise than through the facilities afforded by the Post Office Department. As justly might it be called on to provide for the transportation of their merchandize. These are operations of trade to be conducted by those who are interested in them, in the same manner that the incidental difficulties of other pursuits are encountered by other classes of citizens. Such aid has not been deemed necessary in other countries.— Throughout Europe, the domestic as well as the foreign exchanges are carried on by private houses, often, if not generally, without the assistance of Banks. Yet they extend throughout distinct sovereignties, and far exceed in amount the real exchanges of the United States. There is no reason why our own may not be conducted in the same manner, with equal cheapness and safety. Certainly this might be accomplished, if it were favored by those most deeply interested; and few can doubt that their own interest, as well as the general welfare of the country, would be promoted by leaving such a subject in the hands of those to whom it properly belongs. A system founded on private interest, enterprise and competition, without the aid of legislative grants or regulations by law, would rapidly prosper; it would be free from the influences of political agitation, and extend the same expansion to trade itself, and it would put an end to those complaints of neglect, partiality, injustice, and oppression, which are the unavoidable results of interference by the Government, in the proper business of individuals All former attempts on the part of the Government to carry its legislation, in this respect, further than was designed by the Constitution, have in the end proved injurious, and have served only to convince the great body of the people, more and more, of the certain dangers of blending private interests with the operations of public business; and there is no reason to suppose that a repetition of them now would be more successful.

It cannot be concealed that there exists, in our community, opinions and feelings on this subject directly positive to each other. A large portion of them, combining great intelligence, activity, and influence, are no doubt sincere in their belief that the operations of trade ought to be assisted by such a connection; they regard a national bank as necessary for this purpose, and they are disinclined to every measure that does not tend, sooner or later, to the establishment of such an institution. On the other hand, a majority of the people are believed to be irreconcilably opposed to that measure; they consider such a concentration of power dangerous to their liberties; and many of them regard it as a violation of the Constitution. This collision of opinion has, doubtless, caused much of the embarrassment to which the commercial transactions of the country have lately been exposed. Banking has become a political topic of the highest interest, and trade has suffered in the conflict of parties. A speedy termination of this state of things, however desirable, is scarcely to be expected. We have seen for nearly half a century, that those who advocate a national bank, by whatever motive they may be influenced, constitute a portion of our community too numerous to allow us to hope for an early abandonment of their favorite plan. On the other hand, they must indeed form an erroneous estimation of the intelligence and temper of the American people, who suppose that they have continued, on slight or insufficient grounds, their persevering opposition to such an institution; or that they can be induced by pecuniary pressure or by any other combination of circumstances, to surrender principles they have so long and inflexibly maintained.

My own views of the subject are unchanged. They have been repeatedly and unreservedly announced to my fellow citizens; who, with full knowledge of them, conferred upon me the two highest offices of the Government. On the last of those occasions, I felt it due to the people to apprize them distinctly, that, in the event of my election, I would not be able to co-operate in the re-establishment of a national bank. To these sentiments, I have now only to add the expression of an increased conviction, that the re-establishment of such a bank, in any form, whilst it would not accomplish the beneficial purpose promised by its advocates, would impair the rightful supremacy of the popular will; injure the character and diminish the influence of our political system; and bring once more into existence a concentrated moneyed power, hostile to the spirit, and threatening the permanency, of our republican institutions.

Local banks have been employed for the deposite and distribution of the revenue, at all times partially, and, on three different occasions, exclusively; first, anterior to the establishment of the first Bank of the United States; secondly, in the interval between the termination of that institution and the charter of its successor; and, thirdly, during the limited period that has now so abruptly closed. The connection thus repeatedly attempted, proved unsatisfactory on each successive occasion, notwithstanding the various measures which were adopted to facilitate or insure its success. On the last occasion, in the year 1833, the employment of the State banks was guarded especially in every way which experience and caution could suggest. Personal security was required for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the moneys to be received, and full returns of their conditions were, from time to time, to be made by the depositories. In the first stages the measure was eminently successful, notwithstanking the violent opposition of the Bank of the United States, and the unceasing efforts made to overthrow it. The selected banks performed with fidelity, and without any embarrassment to themselves or to the community, their engagements to the Government, and the system promised to be permanently useful. But when it became necessary, under the act of June, 1836, to withdraw from them the public money, for the purpose of placing it in additional institutions, or of transferring it to States, they found it, in many cases, inconvenient to comply with the demands of the Treasury, and numerous and pressing applications were made for indulgence or relief. As the instalments under the deposite law became payable, their own embarrassments, and the necessity under which they lay of curtailing their discounts and calling in their debts, increased the general distress, and contributed, with other causes, to hasten the revulsion in which, at length, they, in common with the other banks, were fatally involved.

Under these circumstances it becomes our solemn duty to inquire whether there are not, in any connection between the Government and banks of issue, evils of great magnitude, inherent in its very nature, and against which no precaution can effectually guard.

Unforseen in the organization of the Government, and forced on the Treasury by early necessities, the practice of employing banks, was, in truth, from the beginning, more a measure of emergency than of sound policy. When we started into existence as a nation, in addition to the burdens of the new Government, we assumed all the large but honorable load of debt which was the price of our liberty; but we hesitated to weigh down the infant industry of the country by resorting to adequate taxation for the necessary revenue. The facilities of banks, more than the privileges they acquired, were promptly offered, and perhaps readily received, by an embarrassed Treasury.— During the long continuance of a national debt, and the intervening difficulties of a foreign war, the connection was continued from motives of convenience; but these causes have long since passed away.

We have no emergencies that make the banks necessary to aid the wants of the Treasury; we have no load of national debt to provide for, and we have an actual deposite a large surplus. No public interest, therefore, now requires the renewal of a connection that circumstances have dissolved. The complete organization of our Government, the abundance of our resources, the general harmony which prevails between the different States, and with foreign powers, all enable us now to select the system most consistent with the Constitution, and most conducive to the public welfare. Should we, then, connect the Treasury for a fourth time with the local banks, it can only be under a conviction that past failures have arisen from accidental, not inherent defects.

A danger, difficult, if not impossible, to be avoided in such an arrangement, is made strikingly evident in the very event by which it has now been defeated. A sudden act of the banks entrusted with the funds of the people, deprives the Treasury, without fault or agency of the Government, of the ability to pay its creditors in the currency they have by law a right to demand. This circumstance no fluctuations of commerce could have produced, if the public revenue had been collected in the legal currency, and kept in that form by the officers of the Treasury.— The citizen whose money was in bank, since the suspension, at a sacrifice in its amount, whilst he who kept in the legal currency of the country, and in his own possession, pursues, without loss, the current of his business. The government, placed in the situation of the farmer, is involved in embarrassments it could not have suffered, had it pursued the course of the latter.

These embarrassments are, moreover, augmented by those salutary and just laws which forbid it to use a depreciated currency, and by so doing, take from the government the ability which individuals have of accommodating their transactions to such a catastrophe.

A system which can, in a time of profound peace, when there is a large revenue laid by, thus suddenly prevent the application and the use of the money of the people, in the manner and for the objects they have directed, cannot be wise; but who can think, without painful reflection, that under it, the same unforseen events might have befallen us in the midst of a war, and taken from us, at the moment when most wanted, the use of those very means which were treasured up to promote the national welfare, and guard our national rights! To such embarrassments and to such dangers will this government be always exposed, whilst it takes the moneys raised for, and necessary to the public service, out of the hands of its own officers, and converts them into a mere right of action against corporations entrusted with the possession of them. Nor can such results be effectually guarded against in such a system, without investing the Executive with a control over the Banks themselves, whether State or National, that might with reason be objected to. Ours is, probably, the only Government in the world, that is liable, in the management of its fiscal concerns, to occurrences like these. But this imminent risk is not the only danger attendant on the surrender of the public money to the custody and control of local corporations. Though the object is aid to the Treasury, its effect may be to introduce into the operations of the Government, influences the most subtle, founded on interests the most selfish.

The use by the banks, for their own benefit, of the money deposited with them, has received the sanction of the Government from the commencement, and has been received from the people, instead of being kept till it is needed for their use, is, in consequence of this authority, a fund, on which discounts are made for the profit of those who happen to be owners of stock in the banks selected as depositories. The supposed and often exaggerated advantages of such a boon will cause it to be sought for with avidity. I will not stop to consider on whom the patronage incident to it is to be conferred; whether the selection and control be trusted to Congress or to the Executive, either will be subjected to appeals made in every form which the sagacity of interest can suggest. The banks, under such a system, are stimulated to make the most of their fortunate acquisition; the deposites are treated as an increase of capital; loans and circulation are rashly augmented, and when the public exigencies require a return, it is attended with embarrassments not provided for, nor forseen. Thus, banks that thought themselves most fortunate when the public funds were received, find themselves most embarrassed when the season of payment suddenly arrives.

Unfortunately, too, the evils of the system are not limited to the Banks. It stimulates a general rashness of enterprise, and aggravates the fluctuations of commerce and the currency.— This result was strikingly exhibited during the operations of the late deposite system, and especially in the purchase of public lands. The order which ultimately directed the payment of gold and silver in such purchases, greatly checked, but could not altogether prevent, the evil. Specie indeed was more difficult to be procured than the notes which the banks could themselves create at pleasure; but still, being obtained from them as a loan, and returned as a deposite, which they were again at liberty to use, it only passed around the circle with diminished speed. This operation could not have been performed, had the funds of the Government gone into the Treasury, to be regularly disbursed, and not into the banks, to be loaned out for their own profit, while they were permitted to substitute for it a credit in account.

In expressing these sentiments, I desire not to undervalue the benefits of a salutary credit to any branch of enterprise. The credit bestowed on probity and industry is the just reward of merit, and an honorable incentive to further acquisition. None oppose it who love their country and understand its welfare.— But when it is unduly encouraged—when it is made to inflame the public mind with the temptations of sudden and unsubstantial wealth—when it urges industry into paths to at lead sooner or later to disappointment and distress—it becomes liable to censure, and needs correction. Far from helping probity and industry, the ruin to which it leads falls most severely on the great laboring classes, who are thrown suddenly out of employment, who are thrown suddenly out of employment, and by the failure of magnificent schemes never intended to enrich them, are deprived in a moment of their only resources. Abuses of credit and excesses in speculation will happen in despite of the most salutary laws; no Government perhaps can altogether prevent them; but surely every Government can refrain from contributing the stimulus that calls them into life.

Since, therefore, experiance has shown, that to lend the public money to the local banks is hazardous to the opperations of the Government, and at least of doubtful benefit to the institutions themselves; and productive of disastrous derangement in the business and currency of the country, is it the part of wisdom again to renew the connection?

It is true that such an agency is in many respects convenient to the treasury, but it is not indispensible. A limitation of the expenses of the Government to its actual wants, and of the revenue to those expenses, with convenient means for its prompt application to the purposes for which it was raised, are the objects which we should seek to accomplish. The collecting, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursment of the public money, can, it is believed, be well managed by officers of the Government. Its collection, and, to a great extent, its disbursement also, have indeed been hitherto, conducted solely by them; neither National nor State Banks when employed, being required to do more than keep it safely while in their custody, and transfer & pay it in such proportions and at such times as the Treasury shall direct.

Surely banks are not more able than the Government to secure the money in their possession against accident, violence or fraud.— The assertion that they are so, must assume that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury—and that directors, cashiers and clerks, not selected by the Government nor under its control, are more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people & responsible to the government; officers bound by official oaths and bonds for a faithful performance of their duties, and constantly subject to the supervision of Congress.

The difficulties of transfer, and the aid heretofore rendered by banks, have been less than is usually supposed. The actual accounts show that by far the larger portion of payment is made within short and convenient distances from the places of collection; and the whole number of warrants issued at the treasury in the year 1834—a year, the result of which will, it is believed, afford a safe test for the future—fell short of five thousand. and an average of less than one daily for each State—in the city of New York they did not average more than two a day, and at the city af Washington only four.

The difficulties heretofore existing are, moreover, daily lessened by an increase in the cheapness and facility of communication; and it may be asserted with confidence, that the necessary transfers, as well as the safe keeping and disbursements of the public moneys, can be with safety and convenience accomplished through the agencies of Treasury officers. The opinion has been, in some degree, confirmed by actual experience since the discontinuance of the banks as fiscal agents, in May last; a period which, from the embarrassments in commercial intercourse, presented obstacles as great as any that may be hereafter apprehended.

The manner of keeping the public money since that period, is fully stated in the report of the secretary of the Treasury. That officer also suggests the propriety of assigning, by law, certain additional duties to existing establishments and officers which, with modifications & safeguards referred to by him, will, he thinks, enable the Department to continue to perform this branch of the public service, without any material addition either to their number or to the present expense.

The extent of the business to be transacted has already been stated: and in respect to the amount of money with which the officers employed be entrusted at any one time, it appears that, assuming a balance of five millions to be at all times kept in the Treasury, and the whole of it left in the hands of the collectors and receivers the proportion of each would not exceed an average of thirty thousand dollors; but that, deducting one million for the use of the mint, and assuming the remaining four millions to be in the hands of one half of the present number of officers—a supposition deemed more likely to correspond with the fact—the sum in the hands of each would still be less than the amount of most of the bonds now taken from the receivers of public money. Every apprehension, however, either in respect to the safety of the money, or the faithful discharge of these fiscal transactions, may, it appears to me, be effectually removed by adding to the present means of the Treasury the establishment by law, at a few important points, of offices, for the deposit and disbursment of such portions of the public revenue as cannot, with obvious safety and cenuenience, be left in the possession of the collecting offiers until paid over by them to the public creditors. Neither the amounts retained in their hands, nor those deposited in the offices, would in an ordinary condition of the revenue, be larger, in most cases, than those under the control of disbursing officers of the Army and Navy, and might be made entirely safe, by requiring such securities, and exercising such controling supervision, as Congress may by law prescribe. The principal officers, whose appointments would become necessary under this plan, taking the largest number suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, would not exceed ten, nor the additional expenses, at the same estimate, sixty thousand dollars a year.

The can be no doubt of the obligation of those who are entrusted with the affairs of Government, to conduct them with as little cost to the nation as is consistent with the public interest; and it is for Congress, and ultimately for the people, to decide whether the benefits to be derived from keeping our fiscal concerns apart, and severing the connection which has hitherto existed between the Government and banks, offer sufficient advantages to justify the necessary expenses. If the object to be accomplished is deemed important to the future welfare of the country, I cannot allow myself to believe that the addition to the public expenditures of comparitively so small an amount as will be necessary to effect it, will be objected to by the people.

It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, that the fiscal affairs of that department have been successfully conducted since May last upon the principle of dealing only in the legal currency of the United States, and that it needs no legislation to maintain its credit, and facilitate the management of its concerns; the existing laws being, in the opinion of that officer, ample for those objects.

Difficulties will doubtless be encountered for a season, and increased services required from the public functionaries; such are usually incident to the commencement of every system, but they will be greatly lessened in the progress of its operations.

The power and influence supposed to be connected with the custody and disbursment of public money, are topics on which the public mind is naturally, and with great propriety, peculiarly sensitive. Much has been said on them, in reference to the supposed separation of the Government from the banking institutions; and surely no one can object to any appeals or animadversions on the subject, which are consistent with facts, and evince a proper respect for the intelligence of the people. If a Chief Magistrate may be allowed to speak for himself, on such a point, I can truly say, that to me nothing would be more acceptable, than the withdrawal from the Executive, to the greatest practicable extent, of all concern in the custody and disbursement of the public revenue; not that I would shrink from any responsibility cast upon me by the duties of my office, but because it is my firm belief that its capacity for usefulness is in no degree promoted by the possession of any patronage not actually necessary to the performance of those duties. But under our present form of Government, the intervention of the executive officers in the custody and disbursement of the public money seems to be unavoidable; and before it can be admitted that the influence and power of the Executive would be increased by disposing with the agency of banks, the nature of that intervention in such an agency must be carefully regarded, and a comparison must be instituted between its extent in the two cases.

The revenue can only be collected by officers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The public moneys, in the first instance, must, therefore, in all cases pass through hands selected by the Executive. Other officers appointed in the same way, or, as in some cases by the Presipent alone, must also be entrusted with them when drawn for the purpose of disbursement. It is thus seen that, even when banks are employed, the public funds must twice pass through the hands of Executiv officers. Besides this, the head of the Treasury Department, who also holds this office at the pleasure of the President, and some other officers of the same department, must necessarily be invested with more or less power in the selection, continuance and supervision, of the banks that may be employed. The question is then narrowed to a single point, whether in the intermediate stage between the collection and disbursement of the public money, the agency of banks is necessary to avoid a dangerous extension of the patronage and influence of the Executive? But it is clear that the connexion of the Executive with powerful moneyed institutions, capable of ministering to the interests of men in points where they are most accessable to corruption, is less liable to abuse, than his constitutional agency in the appointment and control of the few public officers required by the proposed plan? Will the public money, when in their hands, be necessarily exposed to any improper interferance on the part of the Executive? May it not be hoped that a prudent fear of public jealousy and disapprobation, in a matter so pe-

culiarly exposed to them, will deter him from any such interference, even if the higher motives be found inoperative? May not Congress so regulate, by law, the duty of those officers, and subject it to such supervision and publicity, as to prevent the possibility of any serious abuse on the part of the Executive? And is there equal room for such perversion and publicity in a connection with banks, acting under the shield of corporate immunities, and conducted by persons irresponsible to the government and the people? It is believed that a considerate and candid investigation of these questions will result in the conviction, that the proposed plan is far less liable to objection, on the score of Executive patronage and control, than any bank agency that has been, or can be devised.

With these views I leave to Congress the measures necessary to regulate, in the present emergency, the safe keeping and transfer of the public moneys. In the performance of constitutional duty, I have stated to them, without reserve, the result of my own reflections. The subject is one of great importance; and one in which we can scarcely expect to be as united in sentiment as we are in interest. It deserves a full and free discussion, and cannot fail to be benefited by a dispassionate comparison of opinions. Well aware myself of the duty of reciprocal concession among the co-ordinate branches of the Government, I can promise a reasonable spirit of co-operation, so far as it can be indulged in without the surrender of constitutional objections, which I believe to be well founded. Any system that may be adopted should be subjected to the fullest legal provision, so as to leave nothing to the Executive but what is necessary to the discharge of the duties imposed on him; and whatever plan may be ultimately established, my own part shall be so discharged as to give it a fair trial, and the best prospect of success.

The character of the fund to be received and disbursed in the transactions of the Government, likewise demands your most careful consideration.

There can be no doubt that those who framed and adopted the Constitution, having in immediate view the depreciated paper of the confederacy—of which five hundred dollars in paper were, at times, only equal to one dollar in coin—intended to prevent the occurrence of similar evils, so far as related to the transactions of the new Government. They gave to Congress express power to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin; they refused to give it power to establish corporations—the agents then, as now, chiefly employed to create a paper currency; they prohibited the States from making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts; and the first Congress diverted, by positive law, that the revenue should be received in nothing but gold and silver.

Public exigency at the outset of the Government, without direct legislative authority, led to the use of banks as fiscal aids to the Treasury. It admitted deviation from the law, at the same period, and under the same exigency, the Secretary of the Treasury received their notes in payment of duties. The sole ground on which the practice, thus commenced, was then, or has since, been justified is the certain, immediate and convenient exchange of such notes for specie. The Government did indeed receive the inconvertible notes of State banks during the difficulties of the war; and the community submitted without a murmer to the unequal taxation and multiplied evils of which such a course was productive. With the war this indulgence ceased and the banks were obliged again to redeem their notes in gold and silver. The Treasury, in accordance with previous practice, continued to dispense with the currency required by an act of 1789, and took the notes of banks in full confidence of their being paid in specie on demand; and Congress, to guard against the slightest violation of this principle, have declared by law, that if notes are paid in the transactions of the Government, it must be under such circumstances as to enable the holder to convert them into specie without depreciation or delay.

Of my own duties under the existing laws, when the banks suspended specie payments, I could not doubt. Directions were immediately given to prevent the reception into the Treasury of any thing but gold or silver or its equivalent, and every practicable arrangement was made to preserve the public faith, by similar or equivalent payments to the public creditors.—The revenue from lands has been for some time substantially so collected, under the order issued by the direction of my predecessor.—The effects of that order had been so salutary and its forecast in regard to the increasing insecurity of bank paper had become so apparent that, even before the catastrophe, I had resolved not to interfere with its operation. Congress is now to decide whether the revenue shall continue to be so collected or not.

The receipt into the Treasury of bank notes not redeemed in specie on demand, will not, I presume, be sanctioned. It would destroy, without the excuse of war or public distress, the equality of imports, and identity of commercial regulation, which lies at the foundation of our confederacy, and would offer to each state a direct temtation to increase its foreign trade, by depreciating the currency received for duties in its ports.

Such a proceeding would also, in a great degree frustrate the policy, so highly cherished, of infusing into our circulation a large proportion of the precious metals, a policy, the wisdom of which none can doubt, though there may be different opinions as to the extent to which it should be carried. Its results have been already too auspecious, and its success is too closely interwoven with the future prosperity of the country, to permit us for a moment to contemplate its abandonment. We have seen, under its influence, our specie augmented beyond eighty millions; our coinage increased so as to make that of gold amount, between August 1834, and December, 1836 to ten millions of dollars; exceeding the whole coinage at the Mint during the thirty one previous years. The prospect of further improvement continued without abatement, until the moment of suspension of specie payments. This policy has now indeed been suddenly checked, but is still far from being overthrown. Amidst all conflicting theories, one position is undeniable; the precious metals will invariably disappear when there ceases to be a necessity for their use as a circulating medium.

It was in strict accordance with this truth, that whilst, in the month of May last, they were every where seen, and were current for all ordinary purposes, they disappeared from circulation the moment the payment of specie was refused by the banks, and the community tacitly agreed to dispense with its employment.—Their place was supplied by a currency exclusively of paper, and, in many cases, of the worst description. Already are the bank notes, now in circulation greatly depreciated, and they fluctuate in value between one place and another; thus diminishing and making uncertain the worth of property and the price of labor, and failing to subserve, except at a heavy loss, the purposes of business. With each succeeding day the metalic currency decreases: by some it is hoarded in the natural fear, that, once parted with, it cannot be replaced; while by others it is diverted from ist more legitimate uses, for the sake of gain. Should Congress sanction this condition of things by making irredeemable paper money receivable in payment of public dues, a temporary check to a wise and salutary policy will, in all probability, be converted into its absolute destruction.

It is true that bank notes actually convertible into specie may be received in payment of the revenue, without being liable to all these objections, and that such a course may, to some extent promote individual convenience; an object always to be considered where it does not conflict with the principles of our Government or the general welllare of thecountry. If such notes only were received, and always under circumstances allowing their early presentation for payment, and if at short and fixed periods, they were converted into specie, to be kept by the officers of the Treasury, some of the most serious obstacles to their reception would perhaps be removed. To retain the notes in the Treasury would be to renew, under another form, the loans of public money to the banks, and the evils consequent thereon.

It is, however, a mistaken impression, that any large amount of specie is required for public payments. Of the seventy or eighty millions now estimated to be in the country, ten millions would be abundantly sufficient for that purpose, provided an accumulation of a large amount of revenue, beyond the necessary wants of the Government, be hereafter prevented. If to these considerations be added the facilities which will arise from enabling the Treasury to satisfy the public creditors, by its drafts or notes received in payment of the public dues, it may be safely assumed that no motive of convenience to the citizen requires the reception of bank paper.

To say that the refusal of paper money by the Government, introduces an unjust discrimination between the currency received by it, and that used by individuals in their ordinary affairs, is, in my judgement, to view it in a very erroneous light. The Constitution prohibits the States from making any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, and thus secures to every citizen a right to demand payment in the legal currency.

To provide by law that the Government will only receive its dues in gold and silver, is not to confer on it any peculiar privilege, but merely to place it on an equality with the citizen, by reserving to it a right secured to him by the Constitution. It is, doubtless, for this reason that the principle has been sanctioned by successive laws, from the time of the first Congress under the Constitution down to the last. Such precedents, never objected to and proceeding from such sources, afford a decisive answer to the imputation of inequality or injustice.

But in fact, the measure is one of restriction, not of favor. To forbid the public agent to receive in payment any other than a certain kind of money, is to refuse him a discretion possessed by every citizen. It may be left to those who have the management of their own transactions, to make their own terms; but no such discretion should be given to him who acts merely as an agent of the people, who is to collect what the law requires, and to pay the appropriations it makes. When bank notes are redeemed on demand, there is then no discrimination in reality, for the individual who receives them may, at his option, substitute the specie for them; he takes them for convenience or choice. When they are not so redeemed, it will scarcely be contended that their receipt and payment, by a public officers should be permitted, though none deny that right to an individual; if it were, the effect would be most injudicous to the public, since their officer could make none of those arrangements to meet or guard against the deprecation, which an individual is at liberty to do. Nor can inconvenience to the community be alledged as an objection to such a regulation. Its object and motive are their convenience and welfare.

If, at a moment of simultaneus and unexpected suspension by the banks, it adds something to the many embarrasments of that pro-

direct tendency to produce a wider [illegible] of gold and silver, to increase the safety of bank paper, to improve the general currency, and thus to prevent altogether such occurrences, and the other and far greater evils that attend them.

It may, indeed, be questioned, whether it is not for the interest of the banks themselves that the Government should not receive their paper. They would be conducted with more caution and on sounder principles. By using specie only in its transactions, the Government would create a demand for it, which would, to a great extent, prevent its exportation, and by keeping it in circulation, maintain a broader and safer basis for the paper currency. That the banks would thus be rendered more sound, and the community more safe, cannot admit of a doubt.

The foregoing views, it seems to me, do but fairly carry out the provisions of the Federal Constitution in relation to the currency, as far as relates to the public revenue. At the time that instrument was framed there were but three or four banks in the United States; and had the extention of the banking system, and the evils growing out of it, been foreseen, they would probably have been guarded against. The same policy which led to the prohibition of bills of credit by the States, would, doubtless, in that event, have also interdicted their issue as a currency in any other form.

The Constitution, however, contains no such prohibition; and, since the States have exercised, for nearly half a century the power to regulate the business of banking, it is not to be expected that it will be abandoned. The whole matter is now under discussion before the proper tribunal—the people of the States. Never before has the public mind been so thoroughly awakened to a proper sense of its importance; never has the subject, in all its bearings, been submitted to so searching an inquiry. It would be distrusting the intelligence and virtue of the people to doubt the speedy and efficient adoption of such measures of retorm as the public good demands. All that can rightly be done by the Federal Government, to promote the accomplishment of that important object will without doubt be performed.

In the mean time, it is our duty to provide all the remedies against a depreciated paper currency which the Constitution enables us to afford. The Treasury Department on several former occasions has suggested the propriety and importance of uniform laws concerning bankrupcies of corporations, and other bankers. Through the instrumentality of such a law, a salutary check may doubtless be imposed on the issues of paper money, and an effectual remedy given to the citizen in a way at once equal in all parts of the Union, and fully authorized by the Constitution.

The indulgence granted by Executive authority in the payment of bonds for duties, has been already mentioned. Seeing that the immediate enforcement of these obligations would subject a large and highly respectable portion of our fellow citizens to great sacrifices, and believing that a temporary postponement could be made without detriment to other interests, and with increased certainty of ultimate payment, I did not hesitate to comply with the request that was made to me. The terms allowed are, as liberal as any that are to be found in the pratice of the Executive Department. It remains for Congress to decide whether a further postponment may not with propriety be allowed, and, if so, their legislation upon the subject is respectfully invited.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhib the condition of these debts; the extent and effect of the present indulgence; the probable result of the further extension on the state of the Treasury and every other fact necesary to a full consideration of the subject.—Similar information is communicated in regard to such depositories of the public moneys as are indebted to the Government, in order that Congress may also, adopt the proper measures in regard to them.

The receipts and expenditures for the first half of the year, and an estimate of those for the residue will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. In the report of December last, it was estimated that the current receipts would fall short of the expenditures by about three millions of dollars. It will be seen that the difference will be much greater. This is to be attributed not only to the occurrences of greater pecuniary embarrassments in the business of the country than those which were then predicted, and, consequently, a greater diminution in the revenue, but also to the fact that the appropriations exceeded, by nearly six millions, the amount which was asked for in the estimates then submitted.

The sum necessary for the service of the year beyond the probable receipts, and the amount within it was intended should be received in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, will be about six millions. If the whole of the reserved ballance be not at once applied to the current expenditures, but four millions be still kept in the Treasury, as seems most expedient, for the uses of the mint, and to meet contengencies, the sum needed will be ten millions.

In making this estimate the receipts are calculated on the supposition of some further extension of the indulence granted in the payment of bonds for duties, which will effect the amount of the revenue for the year to the extent of two and a half millions.

It is not proposed to procure the required amount by loans or increased taxation. There are now in the Treasury nine millions three hundred and sixtyseven thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars, directed by the act of the

This sum it so deposited, [illegible] der the law, to be recalled, if needed, to delray existing appropriations; and as it is now evident that the whole, or the principal part of it, will be wanted for that purpose, it appears most proper that the deposites should be withheld. Until the amount can be collected from the banks, Treasury notes may be temporarily issued, to be gradually redeemed as it received.

I am aware that this course may be productive of in convenience to many of the States.—Relying upon the acts of Congress which held not to them the strong probability if not the certainty, of receiving this instalment, they have in some instances adopted measures with which its retention may seriously interfere. That such a condition of things should have occurred is much to be regretted. It is not the least among the unfortunate results of the disaster of the times;—and it is for Congress to devise a fit remedy, if there be so. The money being indispensible to the wants of the Treasury, it is difficult to conceive upon what principles of justice or expediency its application to that object can be avioded.

To recall any portions of the sums already deposited with the States, would be more inconvenient and less efficient. To burden the country with increased taxation, when there is in fact, a large surplus revenue would be unjust and unwise; to raise moneys by loans under such circumstances and thus to commence a new National debt, would scarcely be sanctioned by the American people.

The plan proposed will be adequate to all our fiscal operations, during the remainder of the year. Should it be adopted, the Treasury, aided by the ample resources of the country, will be able to discharge, punctually, every pecuniary obligation. For the future, all that is needed will be that caution and forbearance in appropriations which the diminution of the revenue requires, and which the complete accomplishment of great forwardness of many expensive national undertakings tenders equally equally consistent with prudence and patriotic liberality.

The preceding suggestions and recommendations are submitted, in the belief that their adoption by Congress will enable the Executive Department to conduct our fiscal concerns with success, so far as their management has been committed to it. Whilst the objects and the means proposed to attain them are within its constitutional powers and appropriate duties, they will at the same time, it is hoped, by their necessary operation, afford essential aid in the transaction of individual concerns, and thus yield relief to the people at large in a form adapted to the nature of our Government.

Those who look to the action of this government for specific aid to the citizens to relieve embarrassments arising from losses by revulsions in commerce and credit, lose sight of the ends for which it was created, and the powers with which it is clothed. It was established to give security to us all, in our lawful and honorable pursuits, under the lasting safeguard of our republican institutions. It was not intended to confer special favors on individuals or on individuals oron any class of them; to create systems of agriculture, manufacture, or trade; or to engage in them, either separately or in connection with individual citizens or organized associations.

If its operations were to be directed for the benefit of any one class, equivalent favors must, in justice, be extended to the rest; and the attempt to bestow such favors with an equal hand, or even to select those who should most deserve them, would never be successful. All communities are apt to look to Government for too much. Even in our own country, where its powers and duties are so strictly limited, we are prone to do so, especially at periods of sudden embarrassment and distress. But this ought not to be. The framers of our excellent Constitution, and the people who approved it with calm and sagacious deliberation, acted at the time on a sounder principle. They wisely judged that the less Government interferes with private pursuits, the better for the general prosperity. It is not its legitimate object to make men rich, or to repair, by direct grants of money or legislation in favor of particular pursuits, losses not incurred in the public service. This would be substantially to use the property of some for the benefit of others. But its real duty—that duty, the performance of which makes a good government the most precious of human blessings—is to enact and enforce a system of general laws commensurate with, but not exceeding, the objects of its establishment, and to leave every citizen and every interest to reap, under its benign protection, the rewards of virtue, industry, and prudence.

I cannot doubt that on this, as on all similar occasions, the Federal Government will find its agency most conducive to the security and happiness of the people, when limited to the exercise of its conceded powers.—In never assuming even for a well meant object, such powers as were not designed to be conferred upon it, we shall in reality do most for the general welfare.

To avoid every unnecessary interference with the pursuits of the citizen, will result in more benefit than to adopt measures which could only assist limited interest, and are eagerly, but perhaps naturally, sought for, under the pressure of temporary circumstance. If, therefore, I refrain from suggesting to Congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges of the country, relieving mercantile embarrassments, or interferring with the ordinary operations of foreign or domestic commerce, it is from a conviction that such measures are not within the constitutional province of the General Government, and that their adoption would not promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might be designed to aid.

The difficulties and distresses of the times, though unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and cannot be regarded as affecting the permanent prosperity of the nation. Arising, in a great degree, from the transactions of foreign and domestic commerce, it is upon them that they have chiefly fallen.—The great agricultural interest has, in many parts of the country, suffered comparatively little; and, as if Providence intended to display the munificence of its goodness at the moment of our greatest need, and in direct contrast to the evils occasioned by the waywardness of man, we have been blessed throughout our extended territory with a season of general health, and of uncommon fruitfulness. The proceeds of our great staples will soon furnish the means of liquidating debts at home and abroad, and contribute equally to the revival of commercial activity, and the restoration of commercial credit. The banks, established avowedly for its support, deriving their profits from it, and resting under obligations to it which cannot be overlooked, will feel at once the necessity and justice of uniting their energies with those of the mercantile interests. The suspension of specie payments, at such a time and under such circumstances as we have lately witnessed, could not be other than a temporary measure; and we can scarcely err in believing that the period must soon arrive when all that are solvent will redeem their issues in gold and silver. Dealings abroad naturally depend on resources and property at home. If the debt our merchants has accumulated for their credit is impaired, these are fluctuations always incident to extensive or extravagent mercantile transactions. But the ultimate security of such obligations does not admit of question. They are guaranteed by the resources of a country, the fruits of whose industry afford abundant means of wrapping liquidation, and by the evident interest of every merchant to sustain a credit, hitherto high, by promptly applying the means for its preservation.

I deeply regret that events have occurred which requires me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that, in making my first communication to the assembled representatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her unalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trusts that have been confided to us, and, under the pressure of difficulties, unite in invoking the guidance and aid of the Supreme Ruler of nations, and in laboring with zealous resolution to overcome the difficulties by which we are environed. It is under such circumstances, a high gratification to know by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth,

ceive, [illegible] your deliberations can afford. Coming directly from the midst of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, from you may best be learned, as well the extent and nature of these embarrassments as the most desirable measures of relief.

I am aware, however, that it is not proper to det in you, at present, longer than may be demanded by the special objects for which you are convened. To then, therefore, I have confined my communication; and, believing it will not be your own wish to extend your deliberations beyond them I reserve till the usual period of your annual meeting that general information on the state of the Union which the Constitution requires me to give.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, 4th September, 1837.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the Counties of Cumberland and Oxford.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent to your Court, that the great County Road, leading from Fryeburg to Portland, passes through the town of Hiram, and the westerly part of the town of Baldwin, close by the bank of Saco River, and for some distance said road passes on a narrow neck of land, between said river and a pond; called Ingall's Pond. Formerly said neck of land was of sufficient width and height for a safe and convenient road, but the river has been continually washing away said neck of land, and now it has made such encroachment on the road, as to render it difficult and dangerous to pass over, when the water of the river is high; said road cannot be guarded against the action of the river, and the road cannot be maintained, but at an enormous expense.

Your petitioners further represent that travellers are obliged to go round the northerly side of said Ingall's Pond, when the river is high—that there is no legal road round said Pond. We therefore pray your honors to lay out a county road on the northerly side of said Pond—a part of which will be in the town of Hiram, in the county of Oxford, and a part in the town of Baldwin, in the county of Cumberland, in a place most convenient for the public good, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

EPHRAIM FLINT, & 4 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, ss.

At a Court of County Commissioners begun and holden at Portland, for and within the County of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of June, A. D 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the house of Richard Fitch, in Baldwin, on Tuesday, the third day of October, A. D. 1837, at 10 o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses—by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon, to be served upon the town Clerks of Baldwin and Hiram, and the Chairman of the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, and also by posting up copies of the same in three public places in each of said towns, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, and Jeffersonian, printed in Portland, and Oxford Democrat, printed in Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, and also by serving the Attornies for the State, for the Counties of Cumberland and Oxford, with an attested copy of said petition, thirty days previous to said meeting, that all persons may then and there be present, and shew cause if an they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest,—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

Copy of the petition, and Order of Court thereon.

Attest.—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

ALANSON BRIGGS,

late of Paris in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-second day of August are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate, and that they will be in session for the purpose of examining the same, at the Clerk's Office in said Paris on the last Saturdays of December and January next, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH G. COLE, } Commis-
JOEL B. THAYER, } sioners.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

SAMUEL DUNHAM,

late of Woodstock in said county, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-second day of August, 1837, are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling-house of Antepas Durell in Woodstock, on the second Wednesday of January and the second Wednesday of February, 1838, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

JEREMIAH HOWE, } Commissioners.
JESSE HOWE, }

August 30th, 1837.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice, that the connexion in business heretofore existing between them under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm by Note or otherwise are notified to settle their demands with Levi Whitman, Esq in whose hands they are left. If said demands are paid within a reasonable time no cost will be charged.

JONATHAN B. SMITH,
ANTHONY BENNETT.

Norway, Aug 16th, 1837. 3w2

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

DAVID ARADLEY,

late of Fryeburg in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BETSTY BRADLEY.

Fryeburg, Aug. 22, 1837. 3w3

At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the thirty-second day of Aug. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Administrator of the estate of Richard Peaudby late of Canton in said county, deceased having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton in said county, on the ninteenth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

32 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within & for the County of Oxford, on the twenty second day of Aug. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

SAMUEL DUDLEY Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Dudley late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said county, on the fifteenth day of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

32 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

[illegible] since woman and [illegible] er.' [illegible] taste and ought to have been spoken with an enunciation a little more animated. The performances generally, if they did'nt ex-

[illegible] Newell, Printer—Canton, Maine.

MESSAGE

[illegible] ROAD, duly chosen for the purpose, humbly pray, that the county road located on the petition of Otis C. Bolster & others be discontinued; or that so much thereof as is located in the town of Paris may be discontinued; or that the portion thereof from Foxwell Swan's to near Lazarus Hathaway's in said town be discontinued. They feel confident a route can be shewn far less expensive and much more convenient for the public than the one located as aforesaid.—Especially do they believe that as a substitute for the lower part of said route, a road should be located commencing near said said Swan's—thence through the Willis valley, so called, in the best direction to said Hathaway's, and they pray that the same may be located and established accordingly—And if upon examination thereof, this route should be deemed inexpedient they pray that such an examination may be made, as to find the best route from the line of Woodstock, near Jeb Lurvey's to Stowell's Mills in said Paris, passing on the eastern or western side of Little Androscoggin River, as shall be found expedient—and that a County road be located thereon accordingly, and that so much of the aforesaid road located as aforesaid, as may be thereby rendered unnecessary, be discontinued.

JOHN PORTER,
MOSES HAMMOND,
HENRY R. PARSONS.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the house of Eleazer Dunham Jr. in Paris, on Monday the twenty-fifth day of September next at nine o'clock A.M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Woodstock and Paris, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Woodstock, and Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

To the Hon County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford at a Court to be holden at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1837.

YOUR petitioners would humbly represent that there was a County road located by the County Commissioners on the petition of John M. Eustis & als. in the fall of A. D. 1832, through a part of Rumford, Number Seven (now Roxbury) and Andover—that said road is altogether inexpedient and unnecessary and would be of no advantage to the public if the same were opened, and your petitioners pray that said road may be discontinued. (signed) LYMAN RAWSON, & 197 others.

Rumford, June 19, 1837. $ 52

TATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Joseph Hall in Rumford on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Rumford, Roxbury and Andover, and on the County Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Rumford, Roxbury and Andover, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of petition and order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned Inhabitants of the towns of Bethel, Greenwood and Norway, all in said County respectfully represent that the interest of said towns, and the public good generally requires that an alteration should be made in the County road or a new road located leading from Lock's Mills (so called) in said Greenwood to Norway Village, so as to avoid Felt's Hill, Whittle's Hill, and Pool's Hill (so called), and believing that the public convenience would be greatly promoted by such alteration or new location, your petitioners pray that the route for said alterations or location may be examined and located if in your opinion it should be thought expedient.

FREDERICK COBURN & 41 others.

Oxford County, April 3d, 1837.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Joshua Smith's Tavern in said Norway on Wednesday the twentieth day of September next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Norway and Greenwood, and on the County Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Norway and Greenwood, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the sixteenth day of September next at one o'clock P. M. at Emanuel D. Plummer's dwelling house in Mexico in said county of Oxford, all the right, title and interest that Zenas Lamb Cook has by virtue of sage union and improvement to the farm with the buildings standing thereon where said Cook now lives in Letter E, so called in said county of Oxford.—unless said Execution is otherwise satisfied. CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Sh'ff.

July 25, 1837. 3w52

LEVI STOWELL,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Has removed from Dixfield to Paris.

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Feb. 28, 1837. tf

currency there, as much disproportioned to the real wants of trade as in the United States.

With the proprietors of lands in the town of Paris, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Paris for the year 1836, in their respective sums following, to wit:—

Names of owners.	No of lot.	Range	No of Acres.	Value.	County and Town Tax	School District Tax.	Defect high-way tax for 1835.
				$	$ C.	$ C.	
Unk. South part of	20	4	80	125	0,81		
Unk. North part of	4	1	96	253	1,46	,23	
Benj. Jackson, S. part of	27	25	3	60	152	,98	
Unknown	19	3	119	274	1,77		
Jeduthan Wellington, N. W. part of	18	5	40	160	1,04		
Unknown part of	3	4	7	58	158	,93	
Berry, Levi Jr. part of	19	7	43	126	1,82		
Unk. N. East part of	19	6	80	400	2,60		

Unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to the subscriber on or before Saturday the twenty-fifth day of Nov. next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Auction as will discharge the same, at the Store of Francis Bemis in said town of Paris on said day at one o'clock P. M.

BENJAMIN STEVENS, Collector of Paris
Paris, July 24, 1837.—3w51 for 1836.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Byron.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of lands in the town of Byron, county of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed to the undersigned Collector of Byron for the year 1836 in their respective sums, viz:—

Owner's Names.	No of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	School and Town Tax.	County tax.	Defect high-way for 1835.
				$	$	$ C.	$ C.
Eveleth & Hartwell	12	16	100	20	,27	2	71
John Farrington	18	6	105	150	2,03	13	
David G. Merrill	11	5	50	20	,27	2	
	11	6	50	10	,14	1	
Joel Green	11	14	100		1,61	9	1,42
Owners unknown	8	6	50	10	,14	1	
	10	13	100	10	,14	1	
	7	17	100	25	,34	3	
	10	12	100	50	,68	8	1,79
	8	16	100	50	,67	6	
	9	1	100	10	,13	1	
	7	9	50	10	,14	1	
	8	9	50	10	,13	1	
	9	14	100	20	,34	3	
	10	14	100	20	,27	2	

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on before Saturday the 25th day of November next at one o clock in the afternoon, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the town house in Byron, as will be necessary to pay said taxes and all intervening charges.

LIBBEUS L. STOCKBRIDGE, Collector.
Byron, August 3d, 1837. 52

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Carthage.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Carthage in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1836 for County and Town taxes in the bills committed to the undersigned Collector of said Carthage by the town Assessors and remain unpaid as follows:—

Names of proprietors if known.	No. of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
				$	$
Wm. Bowley, or unknown, North half of	1	8	80	50	1,15
Lyman Curtis	1	13	160	180	2,30
Turner Pratt, or unknown, North West part of	1	14	57	30	69
E. Hutchinson, North half of	1	15	80	50	1,15
Wm. Bowley, south half of	2	8	80	50	1,84
D. Dunlap, or unknown	2	11	160	50	1,15
Jones & Moore, or unknown	2	12	160	100	2,30
J. Pratt, or unknown	2	14	160	50	1,15
J. Pratt, or unknown	3	15	160	70	1,61
Owner unknown	1	4	160	40	92
do do	1	6	160	50	1,15
do do south half of	1	16	72	70	1,61
do do	2	4	160	58	1,15
do do	3	3	160	60	1,38
do do	3	4	160	100	2,30
do do	3	11	160	70	1,61
do do North part of	3	13	127	100	2,30
do do	4	4	160	100	2,30
do do	5	4	160	100	2,30
		Barn			60
do do	5	7	160	80	1,84
do do	6	1	116	20	46
do do	7	1	117	30	69
do do	7	10	95	40	92
do do	South part of House Barn	8	2	80	80	1,84
					15	35
					25	56
do do	North part of House Barn	8	3	80	60	1,38
					15	35
					20	46
do do		8	2	160	60	1,38
do do	North part of	8	11	80	40	92
do do	North half of	9	2	80	40	92
do do	North half of	9	10	80	45	1,04
do do	Powers Store and Potash				50	1,15
	Land			1	4	09
do do	John Oliver house				45	1,04
	Land			2	8	18

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the School House near Robert Potter's in said town of Carthage at one of the clock in the afternoon on the first day of December next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

DANIEL STICKNEY, Collector.
Carthage, July 23, 1837 3w51

GOLD' PATENT
PREMIUM OVENS,
For Families, Boarding Houses and Hotels.

THE subscribers having purcased the right of making and vending this Oven, now offer it to the public, and respectfully invite all to call and examine for themselves. The reputation of this oven is fully established in New York, Philadelphia, and various other places, both city and country. At the last Fair of the American Institute, by the use of principles previously secured by the Patentee, it was so improved, that on *actual experiment* and without *hesitation* it received the first Premium; also it had to compete with one made ENTIRE by a gentleman who had gained much celebrity for his improvements.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS OVEN OVER SINGLE ONES.

1st. *In Durability.* It is of Russia iron and double; the two being so locked together and braced in numerous places between the parts, that its strength is sufficient to sustain the weight of 500 pounds, and in the opinion of good judges will last 20 years.

2d. *Economy.* The confined air, which occupies about the space of one inch between the two, is so perfect a non-conductor, that much less fuel is necessary.

3. *Uniformity.* The baking and roasting is even, and in weather of the extreamest heat or cold *always* the same. Therefore it is not liable to the objections to single and reflecting ovens.

4th. *Elegantness.* The external brightness of this remains from year to year.

5th. *Health and comfort.* It is used in the summer without heating those near it.

6th, *Economy united with Health.* As the heat escapes only at the bottom; it is sufficiently intense (by closing the fire place) to warm the feet of a circle of persons as well as by a kitchen fire, besides being always ready to bake, roast, boil or fry.

NATHAN WINSLOW & CO.

May 11, 1837.

The above for sale by the subscriber who is agent for the article.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Also,—SHEET LEAD, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c. constantly on hand for customers,

Norway, June 8, 1837.

VALUABLE PATENT
TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN. M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing haying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor chiefly, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 1836. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. tf23.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

DR. HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED
Vegetable Pills.

THIS celebrated medicine has been in use in Germany for a great number of years, by the most celebrated Physicians; and are pronounced superior to any *Family Medicine* ever introduced into that country, for the cure of dyspepsy, indigestion, jaundice, head-ache, heart-burn, sickness of the stomach, acid ity, faintness, loss of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, piles, weakness of the limbs, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, slow bilious fever, stupor, and all those very afflicting complaints connected with difficulty of the digestive organs, and derangement in the functions of the liver, and all impurities of the blood.

The above PILLS were originally prepared by Dr. HOFFMAN, professor of *Materia Medica* in one of the German Universities, and used by him with wonderful success.

A Physician, in a letter addressed to a friend says, "I have much pleasure in subscribing to the efficacy of Dr. Hoffman's VEGETABLE PILLS, as I have experimentally tried them in upwards of five hundred cases, and always with wonderful success." The proprietors are in possession of numerous certificates of their virtues, but a simple trial will prove their best recommendation. Suffice it to say, that persons who have used them declare, that they would not be without them on any consideration. None are genuine unless signed "Stephen Thayer" in his own hand writing.—Price 50 cents a box.

Note.—Persons using the above Pills, will receive much aid by taking the "Grand German Restorative or Vegetable Bitters" three times a day in water or wine.

Great German Restorative or
Vegetable Bitters.

The above Bitters were originally prepared by the celebrated Dr. Hoffman, of the city of Cologne, in Germany, from whom the proprietors obtained the recipe, in Dr. Hoffman's own hand writing.

These Bitters have long been celebrated in Germany, for their peculiar virtues, which have induced the proprietors to introduce them into this country. For correcting the bile and restoring digestion, they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public.

Price, large bottles $1; small do. 50 cents.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 12, 1837. tf 49

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS no college, no institution, no monopoly, no charter; he being quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for the success of his grandfather's *VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS*, established in England, 1751.

On the 18th day of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. Many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine had proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pains, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and Common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward-Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Quinsy, Hooping Cough, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentary, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

8000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability.

Although Doctor B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that there is only ONE DISEASE, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding the circulation brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in that organ or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is the different appearance which this inflamation or derangement puts on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact only the same disease, with more or less virulence.

The sale of these pills has been so extensive that in the city of New York, about one fourth of the population have used them.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 23th, 1837. eopt2

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S
Aromatic, atarrh & Headac he
SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S
Vegetable Indian Black
PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy. —*Price, 25 cts. per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S
VEGETABLE
JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood.

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion —*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf1

SEED BEADS.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore, a prime assortment of Seed Beeds. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, July 20th, 1837. 6w30

Important!

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every mean in our power to mitigate or soften the afflictions of suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through the medium of your useful paper, that on reading therein an advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, for the cure of *Rheumatism*, I was forcibly impressed with a belief that it was calculated to remove the severe Rheumatic Affection to which I had been for seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost depriving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly procured a Bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, found very sensible relief. This increased my confidence in it, and led me to obtain another bottle, the use of which has completely removed the swellings and pains of my limbs, together with the cramp, and restored them to their wonted vigor.

I am respectfully yours,

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.

Hempstead, L. I., March 24th.

Persons suffering from the above complaint, and in despair of a cure from the failure of the various remedies they have used, are invited to make trial of this long and celebrated medicine which has in years past cured and relieved, as it is also now doing, thousands who had despaired of relief. Nothing but a fair trial can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled excellence. It is also one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, and chil-blains. Price 50 cents.

☞None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on fly wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY,) the whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court -street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale at the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. 13

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No 5 1ye5p

Great Bargains in *SHOES.*

A PRIME assortment of Misses and Ladies Kid Slippers just received and for sale by the subscriber, from 75 cts. to $1 00 pr pair. Also, Morocco, Prunella, and other Shoes for Ladies and children,—cheap

LIKEWISE, Gentlemen's thin BOOTS, for $4 00 pr. pair, together with thin Shoes and Slippers proportionably cheap for cash.—Warranted.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, June 27, 1837. 3w&eoptf46

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been duly appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Zebedee Cushman, late of Oxford in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the thirty-first day of July last, is allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and shall attend to the duty assigned us at the dwelling house of Bartlett Cushman in said Oxford on the first Monday of September and January next from one o'clock to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

JOHN CALDWELL,
WILLIAM THOMAS, } Commissioners

Oxford, August 7, 1837. 3w52

NEW ESTABLISHMENT
In the Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norway-Village and its vicinity that he has recently opened a Shop over Mr. John Tucker's Store in Norway, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches,—where he may be found at all times. He hopes by particular attention to merit a share of public patronage. All garments cut and made to order. JOHN CASEY.

Norway, May 1st, 1837. 3m39

BETHEL ACADEMY. Trustee-Meeting.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be holden at the Academy in Bethel, on the last Tuesday of August next, at one of the clock in the afternoon,

1. To choose all officers required by the By-Laws, and such Committees as may be adjudged necessary.
2. To fill all vacancies at the Board of Trustees
3. To transact the ordinary and other necessary business.

WM. FRYE, Secretary.

Bethel, July 25, 1837. 2w51

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution the same having been previously attached on the original writ and will be sold at public vendue on Saturday the second day of September next at one o'clock P.M. at the dwelling house of Otis Conant in Dixfield in said County of Oxford, all the right in equity which Esek Randall has or had, the last of February last past, of redeeming a certain piece of land situated in Carthage in said county, the same being under Mortgage to Ephraim Woodman, Esq. for the sum of one hundred dollars. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale.

PETER AUSTIN, Dept. Sheriff.

July 10, 1837.

ESTRAY HORSE!

THERE was committed to the subscriber, Pound-keeper of Oxford, on the 24th inst. by Robert Hilborn Jr of said Oxford, one Gelding, taken up in his enclosure doing damage, supposed to be four or five years old, of a dark chesnut color, with a black mane and tail, without shoes, and his near hind foot white The owner is requested to pay what is legally and justly demandable and take the same away.

BENJ. F. PERRY, Pound-keeper.

Oxford, Aug. 24, 1837. 3w3

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late EZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been duly appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, to recieve and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of,

PHINEAS STEVENS,

late of Rumford, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the third day of May last past are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend to that service at the office of Lyman Rawson in Rumford in said county, on Monday the second and twenty-third days of October, and the twentieth day of November next, from one to five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

Dated at Rumford, July 17, 1837.

ALVAN BOLSTER, } Commissioners
SPENCER DRAKE, } on said estate.

NOTICE.

This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son Levi B. Rawson his time until he is twenty one years of age with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

LEVI RAWSON.

Paris, April 6, 1837. Attest, NANCY C. RAWSON.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, so much of the real estate of John H. Frye late of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of October next at one o'clock P. M. unless previously disposed of at private sale as will produce the sum of one hundred dollars for the payment of the debts of the deceased and incidental charges.—Said Estate consists of a wood lot in said Fryeburg adjoining the homestead of the deceased containe about seventy-five acres.—Said sale will be on the premises and terms made known at the time of sale.

Fryeburg, August 1, 1837. BENJAMIN FIFIELD.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Book account are hereby notified that a settlement must be had immediately;—and all indebted by Note that is due, or will be due by the first of August next, must pay the same on or before that day, or they will be subjected to cost.

The subscriber is called upon loudly to pay his debts and therefore is obliged to call upon those indebted to him to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.

South Paris, July 11, 1837. 49

Wool Growers take Notice and save your Cash!

JOHN MAYALL solicits from the public their particular attention to his reduced prices of Manufacturing and Cloth Dressing the ensuing season His Machinery and experience in the business are such that he flatters himself he shall be able to meet the wishes of the public. All kinds of Woolen Cloths and W. I. Goods will be given in exchange for Wool.

☞ Further information may be obtained by applying to J. MAYALL, his Agents or hand-bills.

Wool manufactured at the halves.—Sattinett Warp furnished for 9 cents per yard.

Gray, May 23, 1837. 3m 44

NOTICE.

Taken up by Thomas Hiscock in the highway near his dwelling house in Jay on the thirtieth ult. and impounded in the town pound as astray, one mare, supposed to be between ten and fifteen years old, of a dark red color with some white on her hind feet. The owner is requested to call—prove property—pay charges, and take her away.

VARANES NILES, Pound keeper of Jay.

Jay, August 9, 1837. 3w1

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME into the enclosure of Theodore B. Verrill, five young cattle, three red and two brindle.—three two years old, two one year old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away.

SIMON FURLONG, Pound-keeper

Greenwood, Aug. 1, 1837. of Greenwood.

Hebron Academy.

THE fall Term of Hebron Academy will commence providence permitting, on Monday the fourth day of September next, under the Tuition of J. A. Pearce who satisfactorily taught the School the spring Term. Youths of both sexes are invited to attend.

Aug. 8, 1837. JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

AARON BURR.

MEMOIRS of Aaron Burr, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Also, Quitclaim Deeds, and Town Orders.

NOTICE.

Taken up by Eli Foster in the highway near his house in Bethel on the 2d inst. and impounded in the town pound, as astray, one Bay Mare with one white fore foot, 14 or 15 years old, the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PHIN. FROST, Pound keeper, Bethel.

Bethel, August 3, 1837. 3w1

JOHN E. STACY,
Attorney-at-Law,

Dixfield, Me.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last will and testament of

JOHN STACY,

late of Porter in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to GEORGE STACY.

Porter, August 1, 1837. 52

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A Good assortment. Traders and School Teachers supplied by the dozen on reasonable terms.

W. E. GOODNOW.

PAPER HANGINGS.

A new assortment of PAPER HANGINGS just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore. W. E. GOODNOW.

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